FROM WASHINGTON.

respondence of The R. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1868. Notwithelanding the events of yesterday, the Administration is by no means confident of being able to earry Lecompton through the House, in the form which the Senate will require, and its Southern supporters demand. Another such victory as that now so much boasted, may prove worse than a defeat. The best evidence of the sense of weakness was manifested to-day in the attempt of Mr. Stephens to get up the Minnesota bill, for the purpose of gaining two additional votes. But he siled, and will be compelled to abanden that experiment, until a better reason can be assigned. Mr. Rice and his speculating friends have been a Bule teo fast in their management, and must take the consequences of indiscreet precipitation. If ota could not be used us a political convenience, Mr. Stephens would be in no hurry, as was cratic majority postponed the bill month after mouth, The Speaker did not announce the Committee of

Conference until a late hour in the day, though it was well understood early in the morning that he had selected Messrs. English, Stephens and Howard, and thus gratified the purpose at which the first-aimed in his inovement of yesterday. This delay occasioned comment, since there was some reason to suppose that the intention was entertained of substituting another name for that of Mr. Howard. whose vigilance and integrity are known to be proof The Anti-Lecompton Democrats who have through

all this protracted struggle proved their fidelity by their acts, are not discouraged at the final prospect, and not dissatisfied that Mr. English should occupy a position by which his whole action will be subjected to the severest scrutiny, and the responsibility. ty devolved where it now properly belongs. Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Owen Jones have distinctly etated, since their votes on the Conference, that they intended nothing more than to grant a parlia-mentary courtesy, and are as much determined in hostility to Lecompton now as heretofore. They have character to lose, and these declarations must therefore be respected, however much the expediency of their course may be questioned. Others were also inclined to that concession, such as Judge Chapman of Pennsylvania, but relinquished individual opinions, in order not to break the moral force of the Opposition. Mr. English is in no position to claim any excess of confidence, after separating from the friends with whom he had acted, and in whose private counsels be had shared, without giving them any intimation of his intended motion for conference. And in his remarks vesterday, when speaking of the Senate bill, he qualitied his opposi-tion carefully, saying he "did not think he could "vote for it in any event." It is no part of my in lention to arraign the motives of this or any other member, but the time may come when it will proper to review his entire action, and to attach the links which complete the chain connecting its pri-rate with its public history. He shall be treated in a spirit of fairness and liberality, as he has already been, in this correspondence, up to the last hour, but if he defaults then and justifies the suspicions which have already spread far and wide, he rescape the exposure which justice will exact. So far as Mr. Hall of Ohio is concerned, he has yet to prove the sincerity of his purposes, by another trial which will be watched with the deepest anxiety. And this remark will apply with equal force to the reserve which the Administration claims to have had yesterday, for carrying the conference in case of any default by its new allies.

Mr. English's plan of pacification is to amend the bill by a clause providing that the next Legislature to be elected in Kansas shall have the right of authorizing a convention to change the Constitution. But wretched as is that contrivance, end surrendering as it does the vital principle at issue, by establishing Slavery for the habing Slavery for three years, it will not suit the Southern extremists. They will make no such terms, and Mr. English must expect to march up and accept their dictation, or abandon his attempts at compromise. Mr. Garnett of Virginia commit-ted himself to the point of taking the Senate bill with or without the Green-Pugh amendment, but no further. He will have no other conditions, no matter who may contrive them, or for what purpose, and this Mr. English perfectly understood in the cross-firing which occurred between them. Mr. Eustis of Louisiana has decided objections to the amendment, and so have others, but they regard it as worthless verbiage. So that the effort to reconcile these conflicting interests will be attended with more embarrasament than is supposed, unless Mr
English has made up his mind to surrender entirely
and to eat every word he has uttered against the
Lecompton fraud.

Notice of the manly consistency and deveted fidelity of John B. Haskin and Horace F. Clark ought
est to be omitted. Though here to all side with

not to be omitted. Though beset on all sides with some degree of hesitation, they have stood their ground without faltering, and secured the lasting reground without faltering, and secured the lasting re-spect of all who honor uprightness and courage. Be the result what it may, their conduct will not be

orgotten.
It is a little remarkable, though Mr. Gwin introsed the resolutions of the California Legislature with such a parade for effect yesterday, that when Mr. Broderick denounced the Lecompton fraud as repudiated by four fifths of the people of that State, 2c whose impartial judgment he should appeal over the Legislature, no reply was made. Perhaps his colleague thought silence the part of discretion, after some recent tilts in executive session, when Mr. Broderick was as bold and defiant in his criti-Mr. Broderick was as bold and defiant in his criticism as he has been conspicuous and gallant in his whole action upon this Lecompton swindle. And he is destined to be sustained by the people of California, as will be seen when Mr. Gwin's vacancy is to be filled, a year hence.

The Pacific Railroad may be considered dead, and

comply because the effort to propitiate support has been attended with concessions that have repelled both the interests sought to be secured. No bill can now pass the Senate without a radical change, such as is not likely to be made, and which would tually mar the object, if yielded. Mr. Gwin has not met the objections with which this measure been assailed, according to the expectations of its friends; for in appropriating the lead as he has only be fully prepared to confront opposition, but to vindicate its merits with such arguments and

facts as would conquer existing prejudices.

Now that the Senate has concurred with the House in fixing a day of adjournment on the 7th of June, it is to be hoped that some little attention will be bestowed upon the public business. With ordinary industry, they might in six weeks accomplish all that is necessary. There is no policy to be considered, for the Administration has none. When the appropriations are made, and some special legisla-tion provided, the Democracy will have accom-plished their great work, providing Lecompton be secured.

THE CONDITION OF WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 16, 1858. E The House this week has been discussing the hill or increasing the police force of Washingt in City. In spite of all the objections which have been or may be brought against it, no one acquainted with the condition of the metropolis will deay that a speedy and effectual remady is imperatively demanded, and that it is idle to expect any such remedy except at the hands of Congress. The disorder and the erimes of the city may have been exaggerated, but it is hardly possible to exaggerate the terror and distress into which thousands have been plunged by the chronic insecurity of the streets. Since the 1st of March there have been in Washington. with fifty or sixty thousand inhabitants, thirteen cases of deadly assault with slung-shots, pistols and bowie knives, several of which resulted in the death of the persons assaulted. There have been eleven highway robberies, seven insendary fires and nine riots or free fights. I give you the number of these pleasant little insidents as I have collected them

from the reports in the city papers. But from my own personal knowledge I am satisfied that the half has not been told. I have witnessed two or three has not been a authentically of a dozen ac-riofs and have heard authentically of a dozen ac-sults of which no account was given in the papers. In discharge of my duty as a telegraphic correspon-In discharge of my duty as a telegraphic correspondent of The Tremuse. I am obliged to traverse the central streets of the city for two or three miles each evening, and have done so for the last six menths without having ever seen a policema. For the last week or two the principal citizens in each Ward have turned out and patrolled the streets in force. In one Ward, the patrol reported last week that they had gone their round all night and had met only a single policeman, and he was so drunk that they arrested him and took him to the

Guard-House.

The city swarms with ruffians and rowdies, with assassins and robbers, many of whom, doubtless, have been attracted hither from other cities by the The insecurity of life and property is such that the city for the last two or three months has been literally under a reign of terror. Few men have gone abroad at night unarmed, and many, to my knowledge, bave abstained from going out at al after dark, from sheer dread of murder or robbery The distress, the suffering from this sense of security, from apprehension and alarm, is probably tenfold greater than that actually occasioned by the

outroges themselves. Now it is easy enough to say that Washington has a City Government, whose duty it is to protect life and property. Very true. But suppose the City Government is unable to perform its duty, or systematically neglects it—what then? Are the citzens of the national metropolis, the Foreign Ministers, the Members of Congress, and the thousand whose duty calls them here, to be left to the tender mercies of assassins and robbers? The City Government is not only inefficient, but poverty-stricken

It is too poor to pay a sufficient police, even if it were capable of creating and managing such a force.

To accommodate the Federal Government, and by the action of that Government, the City of Washington was laid out on a most extravagant and expensive scale, with an area ten times larger than the same amount of population requires in other cities of the civilized world. The streets are so long and broad that the cost of paving and lighting is immense. The cost of watching and guardien such vast spaces is also very great. A police force that could protect with ease sixty thousand people in a compact city is wholly inadequate to the area of Washington. Furthermore, the Federal Government occupies, with its buildings, the best sites in the city, amounting in value to many millions of dollars, on which it pays no taxes. It nions of dollars, on which it pays no taxes. It brings here as laborers on its public works, as clerks and petty offlee-holders, a large number of persons of limited means, most of whom pay no taxes, and do not contribute in any way to the support of the Municipal Government. city in the country so poor as Washington, tively to the population, for there is no city the so little commerce and so few manufactures. Its trade is a retail trade for the supply of its own wants-there being scarcely any country populatien dependent on it for supplies.

In short, from some cause or combination of causes, the City Government is notoriously unable morally, politically and financially, to preserve the peace and order of the city. Congress, therefore, being the supreme government, and having direct and exclusive legislative power, has the responsibility and the duty of providing that life and property shall be secure in the national metropolis. The constitutional right is unquestionable, and the pe-cuniary, or, rather, the picayune, objection that the rest of the country ought not to be taxed for the po-lice of Washington, is rebutted by the fact that the national Treasury received nearly a million of dollars from the sale of lots in the city, of which it took possession when the place was laid out. The Government took every alternate lot throughout the city, said sold them and pocketed the proceeds, the in-terest on which to this day would more than pay for all that Congress has done for Washington for the mere benefit of the people.

The debate in the House on this subject was

one of the most animating and interesting of the session. It was a genuine debate, and not like the Kansas discussion, which was, for the most part, merely a reading of written essays, to which few persons listened. The question at issue which few persons listened. was not so much the formation of a police force as the mode of appointment of the Chief and other officers. The bill, as introduced, vested the appointment in the President of the United States. Mr. Dodd, of New-York, offered an amendment to be elected by the people in the same manner that Inspectors of elections are chosen in some States, so that no more than two of the four could be of the same party. To this very fair and reasonable proposition Mr. Goode, of Virginia, objected, able proposition Mr. Guode, of Virginia, objected, in the first place, that it was unconstitutional, an objection that may be passed over, on the ground that whatever its pretenses, the gist of the objection was, that the amendment of Mr. Dodd would impair the patronage of the Democratic party, and the Democratic party being the Union, as the Government organ here has repeatedly asserted, any attempt to impair its power is, of course, an infringe

ment of the Constitution.

In the next place Mr. Goode objected that the board would be composed of antagonistic elements, arrayed sgainst each other in equal force, and that controversies arising in such a board could not possibly be settled, so that all unity would be prevented and all concert of action destroyed. The gentleman from Virginia evidently has no idea that the force of fruth and reason can overcome party rulers.

The police of Washington is an affair of business and not of politics, and a board composed of men of different political opinions can surely set harmoniously in matters of business.

Mr. Comins of Massachusetts was of opinion that the state of things in the city would continue until the present dynasty in power at the White House was overthrown. The murderers of Keating and Hume, and the assailant of Sumner, were not punished. The principles of justice and of law were set at nought by the criminal Judge of the District. Judge Crawford, and the result applanded by emi Senators and Representatives. There was little use in attempting a reformation at one end of the government of the District, without a corresponding change at the other. Who are to be the officers of this suxiliary guard. They are to be the partisan appointees of a partisan President. What security have we that they will not be the men, or of the men, who have stricken down in cold bloed our brothers in the Territory of Kansas cold blood our brothers in the Territory of Kalassa.

From what source is this new government to emanate? From a corrupt and repudiated Administration—an Administration that has reached that point of corruption in which purity appears ridiculous and modesty is treated with contempt. Can you expect the stream to rise higher than the foundam. Have we not spent the entire session of this Congress to rescue one people from its tyrsamy, and will gentlemen vote to place another people within its grasp! No vote of mine, selded Mr. Comins, shall give additional power to the present Execu-

tive.

Mr. Clemens of Virginia expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Massachusetts, usually so mederate and magnanimous, should have been so far carried away on this subject by his prejudices. against the Executive. The present Executive will not be here forever-we shall have other Executives

to which this power will be confided. "Yes," said Mr. Curtis of Iowa, "there will be

a change in 1860."
"Very well," replied Mr. Clemens, "suppose
there be! I should like to know if the gentleman would not be very glad to give that power to his Never, never," said Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Clemens remarked that he had ne seen any gentleman in power who was not willing to stand up to his party and his President. Mr. Campbell of Obio interposed and said that

there were many instances on record where geatle-nen had separated from their party when in power. Mr. Kilgore of Indiana referred Mr. Clemens to Mr. Kilgore of Indians referred Mr. Clemens to the case of John Tyler, a Virginia accidental Presi-dent, who was abandoned by his party. Mr. Clem-ens himself had recently voted against his party and his President in voting against the Deficiency bill. Mr. Clemens said he would vote against it again and again, notwithstanding The Union cracks its Passian knort overthose who processes.

out over those who refuse to sustain it. As for Mr. Campbell, he knew no word exactly to designate him in the political department. Whether

or not be was amphibious be did not know; whether he was an American, Republican or Democrat be did not know. He sails so completely in the eye of the wind that you cannot tell whether he is a seventy-four gun ship or one of those Baltimore dippere, with black sides, which carry an exclusively

African cargo.

Mr. Campbell returbed that he would rather be the slave of the gentleman from Virginia, wood and drawing water for him, then to be the slave intellectually of any party on earth.

Mr. Clement said that Mr. Campbell, in pro-

claiming his independence of party, is clanking the shackles that bind him, for when was be anything else than a party man?
"Always," said Mr. Campbell.

"Always, said Mr. Campeen."
Always! Why, all the reputation he has in
this House, and whatever reputation he may have
in the country, and he has reputation in both, is derived from his allegiance to purty. If we had even
the country is all the country in the country of the country is the country of the had in this country a go-party man, and the centle man from Obio is that man, I should advise him to present himself to Barman at once."

Mr. Blies of Obio remarked that the City of

Washington holds a peculiar relation to the peop of the United States, and that Congress is obligation to do that for this city which it is not for any other city. It is a place in the good of which the whole country is interested. A majority of the people are but temporary residents. They come here because this is the seat of Government, and their business is in some way connected with it. Hence the population of this city is so far different from the population of any other city in the Union that it would be unjust and improper to impose upon the property-helders the whole expense of furnishing a police. Besides, it is a fact not denied by any one that the influence of this government has congregated around this city mere scoundrels and rasculs found in any other city in the United States. For that reason Congress is bound to provide so measure for the protection of the honest, so that the measure for the protection of the honest, so that the
city, instead of being a den of murderers, thieves
and blacklegs, may become for order and decorum
a pattern to the people of the States.

Mr. Hill of Georgia asked if there was any impediment in the way of the Mayor and Aldermen to

prevent them from increasing the police force to a proper extent if they wish to.

Mr. Goode of Virginia explained that they have

not the money, nor the power to raise the money by e highest limit allowed by the city charter. Mr. Burnett of Kentucky stated that the pre-

police force of the city consisted of 67 men. With ment, what is the state of the city ! You find here murder a matter of every-day occurrence, with arson, burglary, and every crime known in the cata-logue. Either the Mayor has not done his duty, or he has a most inefficient force under him. He knew nothing personally of the Mayor; but he knew that crimes are daily committed, and the offender not brought to justice. He was for organizing a police force that we can surselves control, who will protect the public buildings and property: who will protect the members of Congress; who will protect our constituents who are here on business, and who will protect the foreign Ministers who are here

with their attaches and families.

He had been a Member of Congress three years and had never seen a policeman until they were made to put on uniform the other day. Those he saw were a miserable set of policemen. He ha met two of them upon the street a few days since and they were both drunk. Scenes of disorder and violence were occurring every night. think he was a greater coward than his fellow-men; yet such was the state of the city that he did not dare to leave his room without carrying arms for

walk the streets of Washington after dark in se-curity. We are sent here to perform high and recurity. We are sent here to perform high and re-sponsible duties, and are expected to encounter the dangers that result from our positions; but it was never contemplated by those who sent us to Washington that we were liable to be assaulted on the streets at night by assassins. Like Mr. Burnett, he felt that he was not a coward, yet he dared not walk the streets after dark without a revolver in his pocket. The assassins do not seem to be very par-ticular whom they assault. A murder or some other outrage has been committed almost every twenty-four hours for the last three or four weeks. The fault, to some extent, must lie with the people of the city and with the city authorities. On examination of the records, he found that you have in Washington 130 groceries licensed to retail spirituous liquors in quantities less than a pint, and these are kept open from daybreak until midnight. In addition to these there are 171 groceries licensed to sell liquor in quantities not less than a pint, many of which doubtless violate the law and sell by the glass. This makes 301 liquor shops, or one for every 24 voters. Pass along Pennsylvania avenue, the great thoroughfare of the city, and you will find in almost every house a fare bank, familiarly called the tiger," where you can stop in and get rid of your money just as soon as you choose. When these dens of iniquity are closed we may expect a better state of morals in the community, and that life and concrety will have some protection, but not before

Mr. Quitman of Mississippi had not seen the "tiger," and said he was not so familiar with the various establishments spoken of by Mr. Singleton as were some of his younger friends. He knew nothing, from personal observation, of the lawless notaing, from personal operations walked the streets mess of the city, and sometimes walked the streets with a feeling of curiosity to see if anybody would attack. Thus far he had escaped the hands of the assassins. He admitted there was a very demoralized state of feeling in the city, but what was wanted for its correction was not brate force, but good magistrates filled with intelligence, activity and spirit to execute the laws. The number of the present police force he thought sufficient to preserve the peace of the city. Besides, he strongly objected to giving the National Government the control of this Practorian guard of 100 men. It would be the beginning of a system which would be very hard to get rid of. His principal objection, however, was that the evil arose from the demorsh-

zation of the city.

Mr. Stanton of Ohio agreed with Mr. Quitman s far as regarded the demorshization of the city. What was the cause of that demorshization! It was that piratical political maxim that to the victors belong the spoils—s maxim which has been practiced by all parties, and for which no party is specially responsible at this day. Here is the great center of political power and patronage. Here is the fountain head from which they are distributed. All through the country men who control elections are the men who are singled out for the purpose receiving rewards of patronage which are dispense by the party in power. The consequence is that in cities man who can bring to the polls most votes, fraudulent or not, your ballot-stuffers, your shoulderhitters, those who are engaged in keeping orderly eitizers from the polls, must be rewarded if those citizens from the polls, must be rewarded if those services bring success to the party for whose benefit they are rendered. He had no doubt that the constry owes its present political position to the great frauds practiced in New York in 1844, by which Heary Clay was defrauded of the office to which he was entitled by the lawful votes of the people. That Presidential electron was controlled by a band or club known as the "Empire Club," whose espitain is now Marshal of the Southern District of New York.

Moreover, here to receive their rewards for services.

Men come here to receive their rewards for services of this kind; for stuffing ballot-boxes; for driving legal voters away from the polls; for march-ing up illegal ones; for services of that kind are supposed to be rewarded, if those who render them will come here and make the demand. What mile be the character of these men who compregate her for the purpose of receiving rewards for such services? They were men in whose hands he should not think himself safe in a dark night. Suppose that you center upon the President power to ap-point a Chief of Police, who does not believe that he would appoint a partisan. And who will that Chief appoint a partisal and who will that Chief appoint as his Lieutenants and his force of 160 men. Will be not select them from those gentlemen who are congregated here from all parts of the Confederacy in search of office. I know, continued Mr. Stanton, that the President has appointed to office

Land-offices, Indian Agentaned Postmasiers. There is Mr. Frederick Emery, who has been appointed Register at Lecompton in Kansas, and who was at the time of his appointment under indectment in the Territory for murder, and the fact was known to the President and the Cabinet, Now, said Mr. Stanton, I do not want such a Chief of Police as that

to appoint a police force to protect my person.

Mr. Smith of Virginia. "Extra Billy Smith," plied to Mr. Stanton, and in the course of hissperch said that an indictment for murder by the Black Re-publicans of Kansas would not even raise a suspicion against a man.

The discussion being renewed on Wednesday, Mr. Hughes of Indiana, and that Congress was responsible for the good order of the Capital, and was bound to see that life and property were protected. In the present state of the city, there was no In the present state of the city, there was no security for life or property. Assassnation after assassination was committed—robbery after robbery. It was suggested that we defer this matter till June—till after the city election. Will the people of this city, in the June election, elect a Mayor who will call back the dead—who will restore to life the murdered citizens of the Republic, who failed to receive that represents a which there failed to receive that protection to which they were entitled! The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Leiter, said the other day that there were only two murders

a day on an average, and be thought we could stand that for a few days. Can we stand it till June? Can the people stand it till June? Mr. Reagan, the new member from Texas, said it was his intention to vote against the bill in any shape. A few days ago he had been read out of the Democratic party by The Washington Union. "But you got back safe again this morning," in-terposed Mr. Florence of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Reagan proceeded, declaring that it would require The Union to read him out of the party at least once in three days to keep him out of it. He charged that paper with manufacturing false state-ments and sending them abroad to mislead the

people.

Mr. John Cochrane of New-York drew a vivid picture of the insecure state of the city. It could not be denied that on the avenue in broad day men were struck down by murderous arms. As often as night descends, riot and contention arise. Who is there that, taking his solitary walk by day through these streets, does not depend upon he wayside companion or his secret weapon for protection? Who is there that can deny that wherever he takes his way under darkness, it is with trepidation lest before his return the murderer's arm shall be raised

Mr. Scales of North Carolina, said it was notorious that there were bands of armed men, murderers and robbers, congregated here from every portion of the Union. We can see them at almost every corner, committing outrages upon inoffensive citizens. Let it be known that there is a police force, with an efficient head, and these bands will

be broken up, and driven out of the community.

The debate yesterday terminated with a lively colloquy between a Republican Member, Mr. Leiter of Ohio, and various Democrats. Mr. Hughes asked him if he was not brought up in the Democratic

party ' ... Yes," said Mr. Leiter, "when there was such a party. I have been a Democratever since I have been a voter. I have voted that ticket all my life. I vote that ticket now as Democracy was understood when it was in its prime."

Mr. Hill of Georgia asked Mr. Leiter if he did

not construe Democracy as Gen. Jackson did the Constitution—as he understood it! "Certainly," replied Mr. Leiter, "and as I was

party, my understanding of it e. Toward the close of his is pretty accurate. is pretty accurate. Howard the close of his speech he made a telling passage from a former speech of Mr. Clingman, when that gentleman was a Whig, in which the Democratic party was handled

prela Dispatch to The N. V. Times.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Times.

Washingfron, Friday, April 16, 1858.
C. A. Woodworth, a member of the Mioneols or Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, arrived here to day, bringing dispatches from the Convention, and a copy of the Constitution, which he delivered to Mr. Parrot. He says that the organization of the militaby the Free-State men is so complete that the exact number of voters and the political sentiments of each voter in the Territory are ascertained, and that the Pro-Slavery men are only 2,000. He further says that an important element of the dispute over the Lecompton Constitution has been overlooked—viz: the charters cranted by that instrument to Bridge Companies. ters granted by that instrument to Bridge Companies, Barks, &c.—sil Lecompton concerns, which, if the Constitution is accepted, will have vested rights which cannot be taken from them except at their own proce.

MEXICO.

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF JUAREZ.

The steamship Tennessee, Capt. Forbes, arrived at her wharf last evening from Vera Cruz, which place

her wharf last evening from Vera Cruz Progress by she left on the 7th inst.

We have full files of the Vera Cruz Progress by the Tennessee, with a copy of The Mexican Extraordinary of the 30th ult., and correspondence from Tampico, the last of which will be found published below, giving a graphic account of the laumentable condition of affairs at that city.

The Mexican Extraordinary acnounces the com-

The blocked Extraordian acrounces the contition against Doblado, Parredi and the others dafending the Juarez Government; the surrender of Doblado and Parredi, and the flight of Juarez and his supportand Parrodi, and the flight of Juarez and his supporters en route for Acapulco, or possibly San Francisco.
Gen. Echesgatay, however, was said to have been
put in dargerous position between the forces of La
Llave and those of Negrete.

The exequature of the Consuls of the United States.
Spanien and Hamburg Consuls at Vera Cruz, have
been retired in consequence of their manifesting sympathy with the Constitutionalists.

Civil war among the whites, and a war of races, are
said to be both together desolsting Yucatan.

said to be both together desolating Yucatan.

Thirteen reactionist chiefs were arrested by the Garza forces, on the svening of the 31st ult., on board

the British steamer Dec.

A lorg address from Santa Anna, dated at St. Thomas,
Meroh 19 1858, is published in a supplement to the
Progress of the 6th inst.

Correspondence of The Picayone.

Tampico, March 3t, 1838,
It is not long since I endeavored to call your attention to the sad state of affairs in this place, but I am aware that you cannot have got my last communication, as the vessel by which it was sent has been deion, as the vessel by which it was sent has been de-nined by the arbitrary acts of Gen. Don Juan Jose de tained by the arbitrary acts of the . For Juan Jose de la Garza, who has neurped the right of detaining all vessels ontward bound at the bar, and will by no means permit them to proceed to sea. This is the least part of the flagrant offenses committed by that

On the 18th inst., while the American schooper Vir-On the lath inst., while the American schooner Virginia Antonetta, Shish, master, was on her way to proceed to rea, with some eight or ten passengers on board, she was fired into, although her American colors were dying at her mainmast. She was obliged to heave to, and, as above stated, is still detained, to the great prejudice of the captain and passengers. The entire cargo, of a percental entire, such as the fruit

if the country, is already in a state of decomposition.

The George E. Prescott went out at the same time as the Virginia Antonetta, and was followed by the anne arbitrary orders, and is still detained at the bar. The means of communicating with the city or their torsul is denied them, as, if attempted, it must be at the risk of their lives, exposed, as they are, to the fire

from Garaa's forts.

These vessels are suffering for want of fresh provisions, water, and many of the requisites of every-day use. Meanwhile no help can be rendered them by the Consul or the city authorities of Tampico. This is a melanchely fact, yet by no means the worst part of the matter.

the matter.

On the with the batteries of Gen. Garza were opened upon this city, and have been playing up to the present no ment, at least at intervals. Many of the nonces have been struck and injured, and in the streets many lives lost, while others have been mained for life; and one singular feature in this matter is that the forts of Garza have never fired a shot at the forts or the lines of those called the Government party. Gen. Morezo sent out every force to the section know the forts or quarters of the bemest party. Gen. Morezo sent out every force to make an attack upon the forts or quarters of the besieper. So there are now only two inferences to be drawn from the conduct of the latter, which are that he must have an understanding with the party outside, or he has not moral courage to attack those now

On the 18th, the brigantine Amelia P. How, Capt. Tilbey, arrived off the bar of Tampico, and as the mouth of the river and pilits' establishment is now for the last twelve days in the hands of the basicging party under the fillibustero Garza—he levying all all parts of the Confederacy in search of office? I know, continued Mr. Stanton, that the President has appointed to office men who were under indictment at the time of their appointment for the murder of my political friends in Kansas. There are half a dozen men charged with murder—many of them indicted—who have been appointed by the President Registers and Receivers of the political set, and thus not available for present use, the vessel was allowed to proceed by the permitting by the President Registers and Receivers of the political set, and determined to

bring her up to the city, having his wife on board. While on her way, and approaching the town, some two miles distant, where the river is bottoous, she came within the range of Garza's main battery. Captaio Tibey shood on the quarter deck, watching, when the battery opened from Fort Amduseg.w. One of the balls passed through between her foremast and the fore stay, and others fell in the water very sear her starboard quarter. Meanwhile the captain coolly shood as ground, with his lady below, while the vascel was proceeding onward, her commander gallantly declaring the should go up to the city unless crippled by the for. He reached the city is safety; but there he must remain, without being able to discharge, from the mainer. main, without being able to discharge, from the mei-ancholy state of affairs. Neither life nor property is safe to Tampiro, as well as many other points of

Mexico.

The fact is that this country—no matter what Gov. The fact is that this country—to matter what Government—has rendered herself odions to every Christian country. The people cannot govern themselves, nor will they keep faith with each other. The public treasury is empty, and the Custom-House over a quarter of a million of collars in debt, ascend party country in or going out is a feed drain on them. All most be fed at the public crib—y cast manos librar or, in other words, at liberty to steal; at d if perchance he failed in that trust creational ability is considered. failed in that trait of pational ability, he loses his caste and is deemed unfit for the national service. It is the main requisite with saint or singer; no matter who holds the reins, they are all Mexicuss—all from the same stock, and all possess the same amiable abilities

to help themselves.

In passing through the different streets of Tampico, and looking at the sad, forlorn state of the tewn, and the impress of salness in every face—no water in the city, and the hours obliged to proceed up the city of the city of the salness of the salness thing above. water in the city, and the boats obliged to proceed up the river for supplies for the city—one thing above all that touched me, was the store-house and court-yard of the United States Consul, which was literally filled with every description of baggage—trunks, bed-ding, carpet-hage—and with people of all classes and colors, from the darkest hue to the purest Caucasian; all those who left their homes in Florida, and came here to ferm a new colony, in particular ways. here to form a new colony, in particular were there-men, women and children. I should not be wrong in as imating the number at not less than one hundred and fifty. Nothing can compensate the Consul for his

This place is still in the same state as when I close

This place is still in the same state as when I closed a last evening. Cannon firing is the order of the day. Several shots passed over the house and office of the United States Conkul, and one struck a room in the house occupied by the French Consul, in which he and his lady were lying, but fortunately they escaped ir jury. Others less fortunate were killed while in the not of providing for their day's subsistence. In fact, no one is rafe, whether in his house or the street.

This place is now hopeless, unless the United States send us a man-ri-war forthwith, and there is no telling what may take place before one reaches this port. The foreign Consuls—that is, the English American and French—have done everything in their power to protect their citizens and subjects; but with a people who are faithless to themselves where is the security! In fact the whole country is going from bad to worse, and unless an arm unseen arrests the proceedings of those semi-civilized people nothing but rapine and bloodshed terd be expected.

Gen. Garza, in his ambition for power, has promised

bloodshed need be expected.

Gen. Garza, in his ambition for power, has promised his troops an inciscriminate plunder of twelve hoursor, he might as well have said, the complete plunder of the city; and at this moment Capt. Trenis of the bigantire Nahum Stetson has arrived here, leaving his vessel at the bar, she not being permitted to come to town, under the penalty and threat of being sunk by a piece of artillery placed on the edge of the river. She has a full cargo and six passengers, some of

She has a full cargo and six passengers, some of whom have been threatened with imprisonment. A demand was made for Capt. Trenis's manifest and A demand was made for Capt. Trems a manifest and ship's papers; but we are happy to state that the captain has been able to reach the United States Consulate, and brought his papers per force, but his vessel, cargo and crew, passengers, A.C., are all detained at the bar, and will not be allowed to proceed unless they pay the duties a second time; and if they shall, we doubt then if they will be allowed to proceed on their

way.

In fact, that per demopium called the Custom-House is the aim and object of all those Mexican patriots. At this moment the shots are flying, so that I have a warm inspiration to write. But how to describe such a heterogeneous mass and do justice to the castes and their varied desires? That's the rub.

Letters received at Washington from Vera Cruz of a late date state that with the sixteen officers, leaders in a projected Santa Anna movement in Mexico, who were arrested on board the British steamer Dee, at Tampico, on the 31st ult., letters were taken tending to show that Santa Anna had entered into an arrangement with Spain to subjugate the Mexican Republi and to establish a monarchy or to make it a foreign dependency.

A correspondent of The Mobile Register, writing from Tampico, says that Garza has promised his troops the liberty of indiscriminate plunder for twelve hours, if the city is taken. The situation of Americans there is deplotable. The court-yard of the American Consulate was made a depot of household property, but even that was not secure from the balls of the besiegers. The letter urges the necessity of the immediate presence of an American man-of-war.

BREAKING GROUND FOR THE NEW RESERVOIR.

The ceremory of breaking ground for the new Res ervoir at Yorkville was performed on Saturday Among those present on the occasion were the Presi dent and Engineer-in-Chief of the Croton Aqueduct Department, members of the present Common Council Mesers. Belmont and Gray, Commissioners of the Central Park, and a large number of citizens. The Reservoir commences at the corner of Eighty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, alongside of the present receiving reservor. It will be 106 acres in extent, and will contain 1,023,880,145 New-York standard gallons of water. The contractors, Messrs. Fairchild, Walker & Co., will receive \$614,298 77 for the work, which

they expect to complete in three years. Soon after noon on Saturday the company left the office of the Croton Board and proceeded to the spot designated for the ceremony of breaking ground. Mr. MYNDERI VAN SCHAICK, President of the Croton

Board, mounted the stand, and said: GENTIAMEN—We are assembled to day to perform a primitive and simple work—that of putting a spade in the ground. It is indicative of the construction of a large work—perhaps of the greatest domestic lake in the world, for the purpose for which it is intended. I am very corry that his Honor the Mayor is unable to be present. I congratulate the members belonging to the Common Council that this day has arrived, and I feel thankful to them for giving us their countenance. I respectfully invite gentlemen who may be inclined to speak upon this occasion to offer their sentiments at the proper opportunity. An arrangement was made with the Commissioners of the Central Park, for the with the Commissioners of the Central Park, for the purpose of procuring for the aqueduct the best ground that could be obtained, by altering the rectangular line of that which was purchased by the Corporation for the receivoir into the form of a lake. It has been called the Lake of Manahatta, after an old Indian called the Lake of Manahatta, after an old Indian name. I propose to confire my observations to the subject of water alone. It will contain 122,035,066 cubic fest of water, which is equal to 1,029,880,145 New-York standard gallons. Our present supply, from the two reservoirs, would be, if they were ever full, 222,560,660 New-York standard gallons, making an aggregate of 1,232,660,060, provided they are ever filled to the top water-line. Of late that has not been the case with our reservoir. It has been found that when it has been necessary to shut off the water of the dam, the supply will last for only five or six days. We have shown, conclusively, that the public authorities of the city have delayed to build this reservoir, as long as it was possible to do so, with impunity. ities of the city have delayed to build this reservoir, as long as it was possible to do so, with impunity. When the reservoir shall be constructed, we think that the corsumption of the city will, no doubt, extend to 40,000,000 gallons a day of twenty-four hours! At that rate of cusumption there will be a supply for thirty-one days. It is a subject of great congratulation that we have obtained the privilege of constructing a reservoir which will protect the city to that extent. A survey of the streams, lakes and ponds which he at the head waters of the Croton is being made, for the purpose of forming dams at the proper places, to he at the head waters of the Croton is being made, for the purpose of forming dams at the proper places, to collect bodies of water, which are to be let into the stream of the river whenever it may become necessary to shut the supply of water from the city; and in respect to the city, the alterations which are necessary on the High Bridge will be made in time to bring over the whole quantity of water which the aqueduct can carry, and that has been estimated to be 6,600,000 gallons—it may possibly be something more. It think now that after ten years, or nearly ten years, of struggle with this question; we may consider the city as faving obtained in this reservoir the means of supplying itself with water for thirty-one days, should any disaster happen to the sources of supply for that period of time or longer. In conclusion, the progress of this city is population and wealth, and the circumstances of its connection with freign cities, and its connection with the interior of the country, lead us to believe

of its connection with foreign cities, and its connection with the interior of the country, lead us to believe

vast population. When that time arrives, I have no doubt that it will be indispensable to construct another aqueduct, to go as far up the Hudson River as it is

possible to go, to procure fresh water, for the purpose of obtaining a supply. If we lived in a country set jected to earth quaker, where the convulsions of nature might suspend the supply in the present aquednet for a length of time, we should say that the city would not be safe without another aqueduct, as remote from the present as in the nature of discumstances would be expedient. It is not possible to calculate with toy certainty, I suppose, when this great work will be conjected, but I presume within three years. We can then, probably, have a population of 800,000 paople, in the course of twenty or thirty years that will be doubled, and you may go on calculating the increase of the city in population, until the mind is almost startled to look at it. If we should have a population of feur, five, or even six millions, we should not have a population that would exceed in proportion, what the Corporation of this city in 1832 anticipated, and which decided the question for the supply between the Brenz River, Rye Pond and the Croton River. I have invited every member of that Corporation to be have lavited every member of that Corporation to b

Mr. VAN SCHAICK here read the subjected hear from Henry Meige, e.q., President of the Board of A dermen of 1832.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 351 Broadway,

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 351 Broadway, New York, April 15, 1858.

GENTIEMEN: Your invitation to be at the caremany of breaking ground for the New Reservoir on the Italiantant is received, and I give you thanks for the honor done to me.

No public works have ever equaled in greatness and goodness the squeducts of a people! Pare, wholesome water for all!

The memories of those who turn the fountain to the people will last as long as those fountains few.

Heaven bless you and your noble work.

The Croton Aqueduct Bond.

Mr. Van Schaick—No doubt he refers to the aqueducts of Rome. She had, I believe, more than the state of Rome. She had, I believe, more than the state of Rome.

ducts of Rome. She had, I believe, more than twenty of them, four or five as large as ours. That was at the period of time when the great Republic was in existerce, and some 100 or 200 years after the empire came into being. I have also invited Ald, Jee B. Murray, Ald. Jas. R. Whiting, assist. Ald, Peter S. Titus, whom I have just seen; Aid. Banks is unwe'l. and absent; Ald. Monroe is in Baltimore. I wish that they were all present, that I might shake them by the hand. [Mr. Murray mounted the platform, and the President shook him warmly by the hand.]

Mayor Tiemann was unable to be present, but sen ome remarks which he had prepared by Gov. lease P. Townsend. The Mayor's speech was read by Mr. Van Schaick, as follows, and elicited frequent applause from

the assembly:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ORDION AQUEDUCT BOSHD:
There are two distinguishing features of New-York
which will ever give her prominence among the cities
of the world. To water she owes her wealth and
commercial greatness, and to water she will ose in
great measure that health and comfort which I sincerely trust may ever be the future lot of her inhabitants. The harbor of New-York is norivaled, a. d. all
do homage to its beauty and its extent—the tourist is
in costasses, and the citizen loves to survey the silver
fringe of waters which borders the above and forms
here a suitable depot for the products of every land.
No city of ancient or modern times has been more
highly favored in this respect by the gifts of major,
and when, as I hope, suitable structures of a permanent character of selid stone and substantial from shall
replace the present cocks and piers, there will be
nothing left for us to desire.

The other element of the prosperity and grandeur is
mainly a work of art, and the proximity of the beautiful Croton, taking its rise in the Highlands of Patesin
and Westche ster, has enabled our engineers to constructiant noble Aqueduct which surpasses every monument of ancient labor or modern skill in extent and
capacity, and turns in a river for the use of the lahabitants of New-York. There are many striking evithe assembly: GENTLEMEN OF THE OROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD:

struct that noble Aqueduct which surpasses every monument of ancient labor or modern skill in extent and capacity, and turns in a river for the use of the inhabitants of New-York. There are many striking evidences of architectural beauty and engineering geains on the line of the Aqueduct. There is the Croton Lake, with its massive stone dam—a work which will forcenturies defy the floods and the constant rush of the waters; then the High Bridge, which apans the valley and stream of the Harlem, and links New-York by a great artery to the main land and its fountains of purity and beath, and last the thousand ramifications which conduct into every house-and almost every room and bedchamber of the city these cool and refreshing currents. The present undertaking is like the adjustment of a fly wheel to rome enormous engine. You design to make a storehouse for the waters which will provide the city against any emergency, whether arising from natural causes or from accident, that might deprive as of the account goes enjoyed from the waters of the Croon. I presume that there is not a single inhabitant of New-York who will question the prudence and necessity of this undertaking, or who will grudge to contribute his quota to what must be so useful and benefitial to the city.

Though to-day the first beave of the spade and the

city. Though to-day the first heave of the spade and the Though to-day the first heave of the spade and the first blow of the pick have been felt by the sell, we are enabled to survey this work in all its great proportions. The eye of science leaves nothing to chance, and this vast reservoir assumes in its plan and design the form and dimensions of a beau iful lake, one of the chief ornaments of our Central Park. All its ample circuit and depths have been accurately laid cut by the able engineers who have charge of this department, and in conformity with their plans and elevations, the work will be finished, and not vary a fitger breadth from the actual lake of not many years hence.

clevations, the work will be finished, and not vary a firger breadth from the actual leke of not many years hence.

We may call up the presence of that period when among the wild and ragged hights on which the wearied and battle-worn relics of Washington's army, after the masterly retreat across the East River, toiled through the sultry afternoon, and eagerly blocked for some cool, refreshing fountain, a sylvan lake will rise as if formed by the hard of nature.

It will realize the picture drawn by that man of pristine virtue, the respected Clerk of our Common Council, who, in his last Manual, gives the following description of one of the features of our island before the march of the city swept it away—the Kolch:

"A little longer walk," says Mr. Valentine, "would take the pedestrian to that enchanting little lake nestling within a circle of wooded hills called the Kolch. Traditionally it was bottomless, and superstition gave it the reputation of being haunted by some of the native chiefs of the olden time, the noise of whose paddles could be heard in the night time, though nothing could be seen to occasion the disturbance of the waters.

Our new lake of the Manahatta will far surpass is

Our new lake of the Manahatta will far surpose to Our new lake of the Manahatta will far surpass to dimersions the old Kolch; no inconsiderable navy might ride there, and find "ample room and verge enough" on its surface to float at anchor. Even the noble Nisgara, the admirable master-work of the ge-nius of the lamented Steers, might ride here on the waters of this lovely lake; and, by its side, the color-sal Pennsylvania might be moored, and cover less than the fortieth part of the lake, while every other vessel of the American Navy, with the starry tag of the Kepublic streaming from the peak, might be moor-ed arcund.

It is true that the Indian chieftain will not haunt

It is true that the Indian chieftain will not hand this spot, but there is no doubt that other witcheries and enchantments of a less rough magic will be enacted along these shores in the balmy hours of Summer, and many groups of children sport along its grassy clopes and margine.

Its uses will, however, far surpass its attractions for pleasure and recreation. Every drop that the toiling millions of the city, resting from their labors, every refreshing handful that cools the brow of industry, will have passed through this capacious cup of blessing. It will be to us as that fountain which gushed in the desert, beneath the Meunt of Horeb, responsive to the mighty rod of the prophet, and at which the thirsty sons of Israel drank, the best gift of earth, or rather heaven, to our race.

thirsty sons of I-rael drank, the best gift of earin, or rather heaven, to our race.

An Eastern traveler, describing a famous city, speaks of the streams from the key summit of Lebanon counting through the streets and offering their pure and shinning crystal to the wayfarer.

"Damascus bows herself down," he says, "and "drinks, and is satisfied." New-York is equally blessed, and the Croton running in its veins of from is as rich and pure as the limpid currents of the farfamed Abana and Pharphar.

Mr. WALKER, one of the contractors, then presented Mr. Van Schaick with a shovel, upon which was esgraved upon a silver plate: "Presented by the contractors of the new Reservoir to Myndert Van Schaick, esq., President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, N. Y., April 17, 1858," Mr. WALKER

In presenting you with this shovel, with which you are about to mark the commencement of this great work, the benefits of which will be felt and appro-ciated by future generations, lang after the mold shall ciated by future generations long after the mold shall have gathered on our memories as it will on our tembs, I would take occasion to thank you kindly for your most willing cooperation with us in this great anterprise, and will add that it will be our aim to accomplish this work in a manner that, shall meet with complien this work in a manner that, shall meet when we shall have the pleasure of meeting you again to celebrate its completion; and now, in the absence of the senior partner of our firm, will introduce to you Mr. Marsh, who has kindly consented to represent the contract of the senior partner of our firm, will introduce to you mr. Marsh, who has kindly consented to represent

im on this cocasion. Mr. MARSH said Gentlemen of the Common Council, and of the Cro-tica Aqueduct Department: Our preliminary meet-ing, held here a few days since, was in the rain. I took occasion, as some of you may remember, to draw from that circumstance an august of good. I thought we might accept the curen recovered spense